

HAMSHERR & MOSSER,
Publishers
DECATUR, ILLINOIS
Wednesday Evening, August 8.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic says of Judge West, the republican candidate for governor of Ohio: "Judge West, the blind jurist, is a most interesting character. He belongs to the Lincoln type of strong, intellectually robust Western men. His most striking characteristic is his power as a logician. He is a kind of a backwoods Plato. There is no man in the state whose mental vision is clearer, or who is a more persuasive speaker on the stump."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial relates an incident of bygone days intended to illustrate the fine impromptu oratorical powers of H. M. Bishop, democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. The incident occurred when the Prince of Wales visited Cincinnati several years ago. For some reason Mr. Bishop was selected to welcome the royal visitor. He was two whole days and nights getting up his speech and committing it to memory. An advance copy having been furnished to the city papers, the orator of the day obtained a corrected proof slip and pasted it inside of his hat. When the time came for him to say his piece, he assumed the position of an orator, and gracefully taking off his hat, held it before him and calmly read his remarks from the copy in the hat. The trick was so cleverly done that hardly more than two or three persons knew of it, and Mr. Bishop received great credit for his beautiful and original remarks, prompted, as every one supposed, by the occasion and "on the spot." The Prince of Wales remarked at the time that America was full of gifted men.

REPORTS from all parts of the country show the most gratifying prospect for an unusually large crop of wheat, and, indeed, of all small grains. In consequence of the fear, which were so generally entertained of the destructive raids of the grasshoppers, more corn was planted than usual, and farmers throughout the land are singing psalms of rejoicing for their deliverance from their troubles. They claim they have had a serious fight with the locusts, and conquered them so that there is now no danger of even a deposit of eggs this fall. Beside this an increase of price is expected, by which they hope, in a great measure, to recover from the effect of the comparative failure of their crops for the past few years.

DONAHUE, THE STRIKE LEADER.

In the New York World we find the following in relation to Donahue Judge Donahue yesterday decided on the authority of "The Matter of Vanderbilt" that Barney J. Donahue, the leader of the Erie railway strikers, was entitled to bail. "As the offense is of some magnitude," says the judge, "I think the bail should be \$2,000." In the case referred to, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was arrested for the alleged violation of an order of the chancellor in the famous Fulton-Livingstone steamboat controversy, in which a monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson in favor of Robert Fulton and his associates were sought to be upheld. The interrogatories, twenty-nine in all, embracing the charges contained in the affidavit, which Donahue must answer within ten days, were filed yesterday. Bail is said to be in waiting for Donahue in plenty, but was not received last night.

Donahue admitted yesterday in conversation that the result of the strike left things virtually as they were, with the concession that the railroad company would not charge rent to the trackmen on the slope of land along the track which they cultivate. He said that one of the greatest hardships of the reduction was that the men, who, many of them, had bought property on instalments, were unable to keep up their payments and would lose their homes. By his unconscious statement it appears that the burden of the strike on the Horrellville division was due more to the incapacity of country landlords and provision dealers than to any action of the company. He went into figures to show that the cost of living is 16 per cent higher in the Horrellville region than it is to day in New York city.

The question was put, "Don't you think that if the money that has been put into these strikes had been put into a building fund for the benefit of workmen it would have done more good?" The answer came quick and passionate. "I wish to God that it had been. It would have paid the wages of the men for five years to come."

"We had the strike well laid out," he said, "if all the engineers on our division had had the manliness to step down and off their trains as we said them this thing would have been settled in forty eight hours."

An associated press dispatch states that Donahue could not obtain bail yesterday.

The very best Sewing Machine Center for \$2.00 at the Singer Office. June 8-dwfm

PHILOSOPHY IN THE KITCHEN.

And Mr. Evans is equally unfortunate in the most important segment of the family circle. There come times in the experience of most of us when the aid and comfort provided by wealth are absent—when the servants have struck for higher wages, perhaps, and the younger members of the family are prosecuting the unproductive amusement known as croquet. At such a moment Mr. Evans occupied a chair in the kitchen of his beautiful country residence, wrapped in the morning paper and his dressing gown and slippers, and oblivious of all the rest of the toilsome world, while Mrs. Evans busied herself in the method most calculated to produce the nutriment necessary to life—in point of fact a morning meal and a rather late one.

"William," said the lady softly, and apparently after a period of somewhat appalling doubt, "I am sorry, but it is necessary to have some coal."

"Ho hum!" said Mr. Evans, elevating his distinguished slippers still higher, and apparently lost in deep thought. "So far from this man's undertaking political economy—and I grant that it is a subject so profound that one may almost say it is without beginning and without end—I doubt if he knows the proper method of extracting the minor from the major quantity in a simple sum in division. I have here"—he shook the paper with some impatience—"I have here a copy of the latest issue of the Vermont Philosopher. Philosophy indeed! And what is philosophy? Philosophy is, in one of many particulars, the art of making that which is unavoidable as endurable, nay as enjoyable, as the material on hand, under the most skillful manipulation, will permit. One authority puts it, 'What can't be cured must be endured'—homely, but expressive. Another authority says it is the knowledge of how to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. We will drop that branch of the subject however. We will proceed, if your honor pleases, to discuss—"

"William," said Mrs. Evans, gently. "The water will never boil unless it has a better fire under it. The servants are absent, and the boys likewise. Will you bring that coal?"

"The Vermont Philosopher!" said Mr. Evans, after a pause, during which he looked vacantly at Mrs. Evans and absently brought the paper between his hands and himself. "And they call this an organ! They speak of civil service reform as if it were the mere puzzle of a schoolboy, instead of the grandest subject since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus—though I believe, by the way, that Christopher's claim is in some doubt. Two-thirds of the evils under which we labor as a nation are occasioned by the lack of reform in the civil service, and this gigantic evil—I refer to the system in vogue—has gone on increasing until we are a disgusting community of officeholders, and not one patriot in a thousand man to raise a warning voice or put out a hand to stay the surging billows which are threatening to overwhelm—"

He paused, and immediately added, with an expression of mingled pain, astonishment and anger. "Mrs. Evans, I wish you would not pull my hair. If there is anything in this world that makes me mad it is to have a woman pull my hair. Don't do that again."

"William," said Mrs. Evans, with some indications of vexation, "I took that method of reminding you that we want coal—coal! Now don't commences, again, please, until you get some coal."

"The Vermont Philosopher!" said Mr. Evans with increased contempt, after regarding the good lady with inquiring solemnity for a moment, and rapidly relapsing to his former state of profundity. "Hah! here is something regarding the present condition of affairs in Europe. The crossness in the emblem of the barbarian, beyond question; but I am in some doubt whether, considering the great talk of progress in the Russian empire, notwithstanding the decrees assuming to abolish serfdom—it is questionable, by the way, whether it has been abolished so much indeed as it has ostensibly, and it is certain that millions of the subjects of the czar are little better than so many fairly average dogs—I am in some doubt, I say, whether the cross isn't something of a livery, as Shakespeare has it—though my version is hardly allowable, for a cross is not a livery—something of a livery wherewith to do the service of the enemy of all mankind. The attitude of England is certainly that of a cold, calculating, shrewd, avaricious, grasping person, waiting for a chance to strike when weakness shall have rendered the white bear unable to defend—"

"William!" said Mrs. Evans, this time in a commanding voice.

Mr. Evans hesitated, in a far-away manner, but immediately resumed the broken thread. "As to Austria," said Mr. Evans, "I can't say that I admire the action, or perhaps the lack of action—Ouch!"

At this point Mr. Evans bounded from his chair and glared around the room like a wild beast, at the same time placing his hand in a respectful manner to that portion of his corporeal being directly below the back of his vest. "What did you do that for?" he yelled.

"I want that coal!" said Mrs. Evans in a voice that evidently meant something; "and I have extracted only one from this whole paper of pins. The remainder will be used if necessary."

"Why didn't you say so?" said Mr. Evans shortly and in a loud tone, evidently greatly agitated.

"Eleven boys and an many servants in this family," softly said Mr. Evans, with thoughtful earnestness, as he shuffled away to get the desired article, "and nobody to harness to the coal-scuttle but the premier of the President of the United States! That's what Mrs. Evans knows of political economy. There'll be some civil service reform in this family directly, or by Jove! I'll know the reason why!"

THE DEMOCRATS AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

[From the Inter Ocean.]

Among the many astonishing declarations of the Mississippi Democratic platform is the following: "That unity and harmony are essential to victory, that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organizations; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by lust for office, and all should be treated as common enemies of the Democratic party of the state of Mississippi."

This is a cruel blow at the independent voter from the house of his friends. The Democratic party has been codding to an independent voter for ten or twelve years, and the gentlemen whose best boast it is to wear independent colors have been for that time the ready allies and the willing tools of the Democrats. Now the top-heavy Democratic party of Mississippi, about to fall to pieces by its own weight, outlaws the independent voter, declares him the common enemy of the people at large and the avowed enemy of the Democratic party of the state of Mississippi. This is pretty strong, and the unprejudiced observer finds himself dividing up, as it were, and coming down on both sides of the question. If the independent voter is an enemy of the Mississippi Democracy there may be some undiscovered gold in him after all, if he is the avowed enemy of the Chisholm Massacre Democracy, we may have been a little too hard on him.

The fact that the Mississippi Democrats have issued letters of marque against all craft sailing under independent colors excites a lively suspicion with a double back-action sort of a movement. Have the Democrats bred the independent voter and found him dangerous, or has the independent voter in an effort to swallow Democracy made himself sick? Or it may be that this pronouncement covers another outbreak of independent voter not down in the books, and that the act declaring that the independent voter shall be considered a political outcast has peculiar significance when we consider the conditions of the Democracy.

The Democratic party is a friend to the independent voter only when it can use him. It has never met him half way, although a great many self-deluded gentlemen are eager to testify that it has. This party is, and always has been, the declared enemy to independent action, and the Mississippi Democracy, in declaring that all independent candidates shall be treated as common enemies, is carrying out the traditional policy of the party.

The impudent and audacious resolution quoted above is an indication that the machinery of the "Mississippi plan" is to be kept in motion, and that all gentlemen disposed to think for themselves will be whipped into the traces. In other words, the Mississippi Democrats, having bulldozed the Republicans, propose now to bulldoze all wayward Democrats. They put their candidate for governor in the field, and then declare that if any other man enters the field "he shall be treated as a common enemy to the welfare of the people." Any candidate, not a Democrat, has no rights that Democrats are bound to respect. Democracy to impudence could go no further.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

Henry Hilliard, of Georgia, within a few days appointed Minister to Brazil, was selected by the president for that honor on the supposition that he was what is known as an old Whig and a union man during the war. Documentary evidence has been shown here which proves that he was the confidential agent of the Southern confederacy in 1861, and visited the states of Tennessee and Kentucky as such, endeavoring to induce the legislators of those states to adopt articles of secession. He was successful in the case of Tennessee. A transcript from the official record of the Tennessee legislature is shown to prove that under a resolution passed April 30, 1861, the two houses met in joint session, and were addressed by Hilliard, who was introduced by a special message from Isham G. Harris, then governor of Tennessee, and now a United States senator, as a commissioner from the Confederate States of America. Hilliard made strong argument in favor of secession, and at its conclusion a resolution was adopted by the legislature authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to not for the state in arranging the conditions by which Tennessee should be admitted to the confederacy. The commissioners met, and a copy of their agreement is shown, signed by G. Henry, A. W. Totten, and Washington Barnes for Tennessee, and H. W. Hilliard for the Confederate States of America. This document appears on the journal of the legislature May 7, 1861, as "a convention, agreement, and military league with the Confederate States for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests, and safety of said state and said confederacy." It is not probable that Hilliard's appointment will be revoked on this account, but the documents are presented to show that the honor of a prominent mission is not conferred on an old Whig and Unionist, as represented, but an agent of disunion.—Inter Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.—Immediately after the session of the cabinet to-day, President Hayes issued a general order prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to Indians and revoking all license to trade with them in such articles. Military commanders are charged with the duty of assisting in the execution of the order. The cabinet also considered, but took no action, awaiting further information, the application of the Samoan Government to the President of the United States and Queen of Great Britain for protection and assistance to enable them to maintain their peace and independence. In accordance with the wishes of Gen. Hancock it was agreed that a large part of the army should be kept out of the Mississippi. Naval vessels with sailors and marines brought here during the recent labor commotion will be returned to their stations after the review to-morrow by the President, Secretary of the Navy and other officials.

Phonographs for the Ladies, Fine, Horses, perfectly safe, at Caldwell Bros. Eclipse Stables. May 29 dtf

TELEGRAPHIC

A GOOD STEP.

SALES OF ARMS TO INDIANS PROHIBITED.

Foreign Whispers.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Another Murder at Terre Haute.

Acquittal of Pike, the Murder of Jones.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Paine has issued a circular recounting another list of horrible massacres said to have been perpetrated by Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning alive of seventy Mussulmans of the village of Ayukleml, and the cold blooded massacre of forty others, men as well as women and children. The circular declares that the English military attaché has ascertained the truth of these allegations.

Athens, Aug. 7.—Many villages in the district of Volo and threaten to bombard the town on the first sign of insurrection. Great uneasiness prevails in Thessaly and also throughout Epirus.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that Austria has concluded the financial arrangement necessary for a partial mobilization. The total sum borrowed is 26,400,000 florins.

Saltburg, Aug. 7.—Emperor William has arrived here. He goes to Ischl, to-morrow, to meet the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph will be purely private. A dispatch from Berlin says the Emperors of Austria and Germany met near Ischl on Wednesday last, and that the conference was very important. The Emperor William urged a strict neutrality on the part of both Austria and Germany.

LONDON, August 7.—At the Conservative demonstration at Hatfield, yesterday, Lord Salisbury in a speech, made the following reference to the Government's foreign policy. We earnestly deprecated this war. We are allies and friends of both contending parties. We desire our neutrality not only to be a neutrality of act, but of speech. But I will ask you to believe that while we are thoroughly convinced that the patriotism of Englishmen, if we need to appeal to it, is equal to any emergency, and will shrink before no sacrifices which the interests or honor of the country may demand. We feel in all its intensity that horror of the crime and calamities of war which this country has always been honorably distinguished for entertaining. Let us earnestly hope, the two objects being, as we sincerely believe, in no way divergent, that we shall be able to conduct this country through all difficulties without trenching in the faintest degree on its interests or honor, and without losing for a single moment the precious blessing of peace.

Lord London also spoke. He said he trusted, when the moment of settlement came, we shall all bear in mind that it is the greatest interest of England that every country in the world should be prosperous, and that if any country runs the risk of being humiliated, we should try to prevent the humiliation, whether it should be the assailant or assailed; and I hope, also, he said, that we shall avoid a fault, which, in my opinion, has been the great fault of European Powers, in the past, of interfering in behalf only of our so religiously, instead of asking the Turk to secure good government to all the people of his vast empire, whether they be Druses, Yezid, Mohammedans or Christians.

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REVOLVER FREE Seven Shot Revolver, with Box Cartridge, JAMES BOW & SONS, 178 and 180 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Is prepared to furnish all kinds of fine Castings, Gray Iron; also, Window Weights, Hinges, Forges, Collar Gaskets, Sealing Lamps, etc. Patterns made to order. Cash paid for OLD IRON, June 14-dwfm

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—John E. Dailey, the stock broker, was shot and killed to-day by Leslie C. Hanks, consul general for Guatemala, in this city. The trouble grew out of a trifling disagreement last Saturday between Hanks and Emil Kuranda, Dailey's partner. Dailey took up the quarrel yesterday, and worsted Hanks in a personal encounter. The bystanders state that Hanks approached Dailey from behind and shot him without warning. Hanks claims Dailey approached him threateningly with a heavy cane, and he fired in self defense. Hanks is in confinement, waiting examination. Dailey was formerly a broker in New York, and has a family in New Haven. Both occupied high social positions, and were in easy circumstances.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—In the trial of Prof. Pike, for the murder of S. S. Jones, of the Religious-Philosophical Journal, in March last, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. Papers were read showing that defendant had been an inmate of Taunton Lunatic Hospital, of Massachusetts, and also of the insane asylum on Blockwell's Island. Pike was remanded to jail to await transportation to the insane asylum.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 7.—Dr. J. B. Armstrong, a leading physician, was shot and killed in a northern suburb of this place at 9 o'clock to night. He was returning from a visit to a patient in the country. At this hour the cause of the murder is a mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The case of the government against Wm. McKee is set for the third Monday in September. It is understood that similar suits will be brought against other parties, and positions are now being prepared.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Ex-Governor Packard, in an interview to-day, said his sudden return to this city might be accounted for in part by the fact that Mrs. Packard to-day presented him with twins—boys, weighing eleven pounds each.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Frank Holmes was fatally assaulted by Thomas H. Clark, a rejected lover, at her residence in Lexington avenue, last evening. Clark had been watching for some weeks, and as she was entering her house last evening, he attacked her with a hatchet, cutting five terrible gashes on her head.

A paper that has no character to lose can well afford to pander to a mob and become the organ of the law defying elements of society, and may even thereby win the worthless approbation of the rowdy class. But the rowdy class do not support the daily newspapers.—Ind. Journal.

OPERA HOUSE!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Aug. 10th and 11th.

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS
MACKIN, WILSON, SUTTON,
—AND THE—
Great Bernardo
THE LEVING PRODIGES on the Tumbler
Karamanlian, and their Wonderful Sketches
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14 STAR PERFORMERS 14
Superb Orchestra and Brass Band.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 10 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. For sale at Abbott's.
Aug. 3-dwfm

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A NEW STOCK OF

SMOKED AND CURED MEATS

WEST SIDE OLD SQUARE.

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fast Bacon, Dried Beef, Bologna,
Sausage, and Lamb at
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Fresh Meats

Of all kinds on hand. We kill only first-class stock.
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Decatur, Feb. 24, 1877—dtf

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A small assortment of SILK and COTTON PARASOLS at cost, and some of them less than cost, to close.

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Decatur, Ill., August 6, 1877—d&wtf

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S. EINSTEIN'S.

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Decatur, July 10, 1877—d&wtf

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very best work for those who may favor her
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and Church streets, Decatur, Ill.
Decatur, July 17, 1877—dimes

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Assets Amount to \$141,750,000.
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Real Estate Business,
BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING OF
FARM AND CITY PROPERTY

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to their interest to call on a real estate
agent. Send for Book of styles.
Decatur, Ill., June 18, 1877—d&wtf

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CANADIAN OIL!

Unrivalled in its
Speedy and Sure Cure!
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

FOR MAN. (Canadian
Neuralgia,
Swelling, Rheumatism,
Toothache, Headache,
Migraine, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
FOR BEAST.
Swelling, Rheumatism,
Toothache, Headache,
Migraine, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
Price, PER BOTTLE, 75 Cts.

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S. M. IRWIN,
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May 17, 1877—d&wtf

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August 1, 1877—d&wtf

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I have desirable Chicago property which
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Administrator's Notice
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DUNHAM, Deceased.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the undersigned, as Administrator of the
Estate of Elizabeth Dunham, deceased, to present the same for
the term of the County Court of Mason county,
to be held at the Court House, in the city
of Decatur, on the third Monday of August,
A. D. 1877, being the first day of said term,
Decatur, Ill., June 21st, A. D. 1877.
G. K. K. K. Administrator.
June 21—wfm

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the members of the United States Chess Club on Monday, June 17, 1877, in Odd-fellows Hall, Manhattan, N. Y., for the purpose of increasing the number of members.

Yours truly,
JAMES VICK,
President of the Club.

July 18--wed

COLLECTING AGENT. Office—Moore Powers' Block. Prompt attention to business.